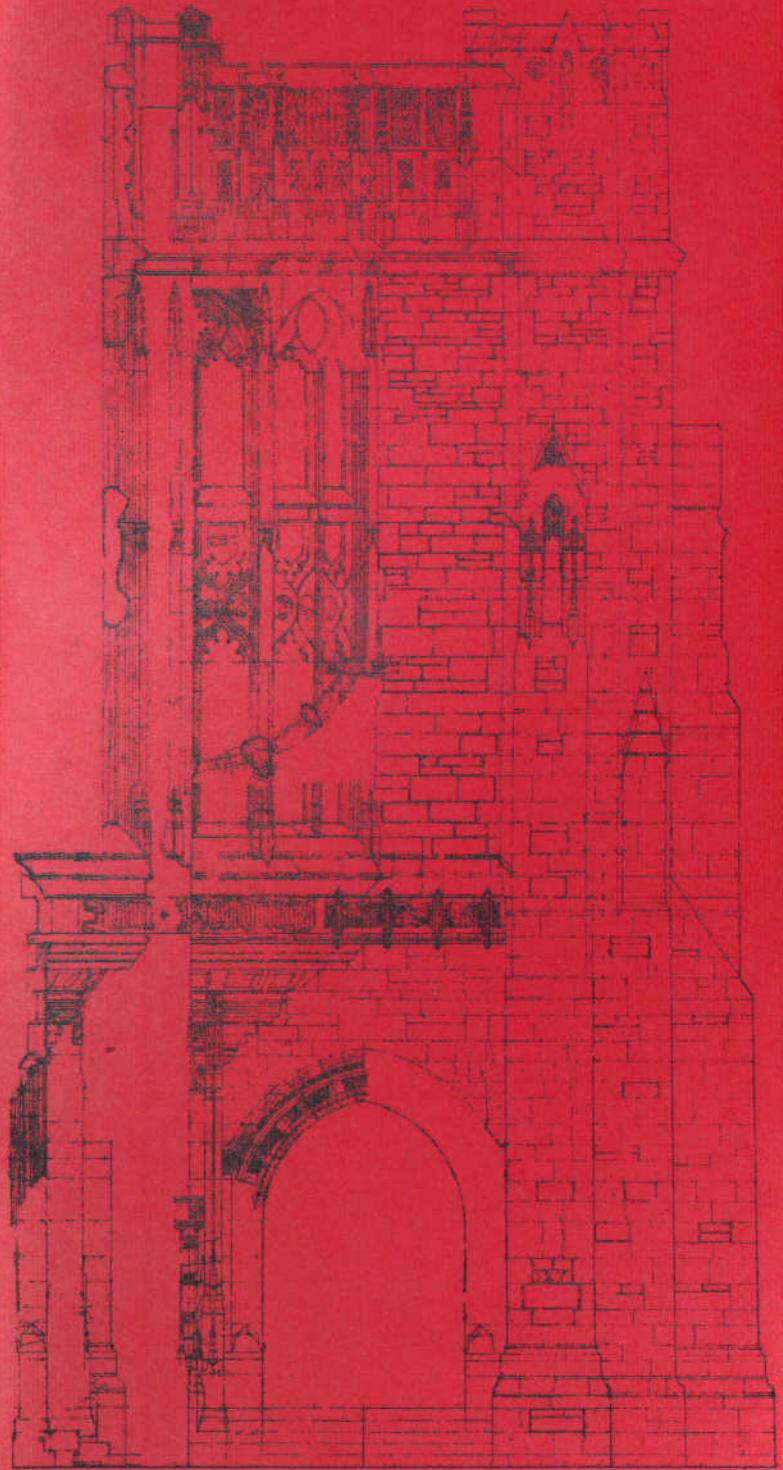


Wigs and Woolsacks

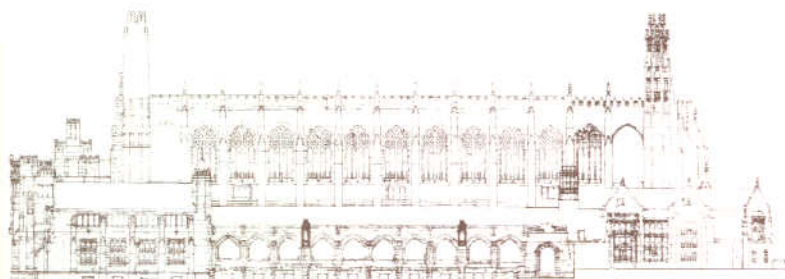


A Self-Guided Tour to the Yale Law School





Wall Street



High Street



Grove Street



York Street

Cover and exterior elevations reproduced from original drawings prepared by the architectural firm of James Gamble Rogers, Incorporated, for the Yale Law School, October 18, 1929.

Text adapted from Description of the Sterling Law Buildings at Yale University, New Haven: 1931, based upon the Report of Dean Charles E. Clark to the President and Fellows of Yale University for the Academic Year 1930-1931.

First Floor Plan



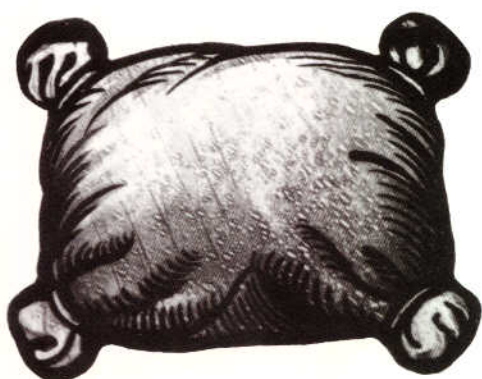
Key

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 Main Floor Corridor | 6 Courtyard |
| 2 Dean's Office | 7 Auditorium |
| 3 Classrooms and Offices | 8 Faculty Dining Room |
| 4 Main Staircase | 9 Dining Hall |
| 5 Courtroom | |

Faculty Lounge, second floor overlooking Wall Street

Library Reading Room, third floor





Wigs and Woolsacks

A Self-Guided Tour to the Yale Law School

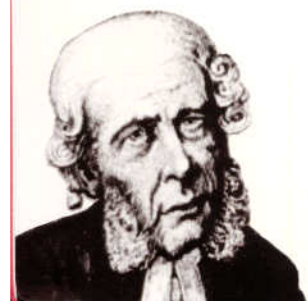




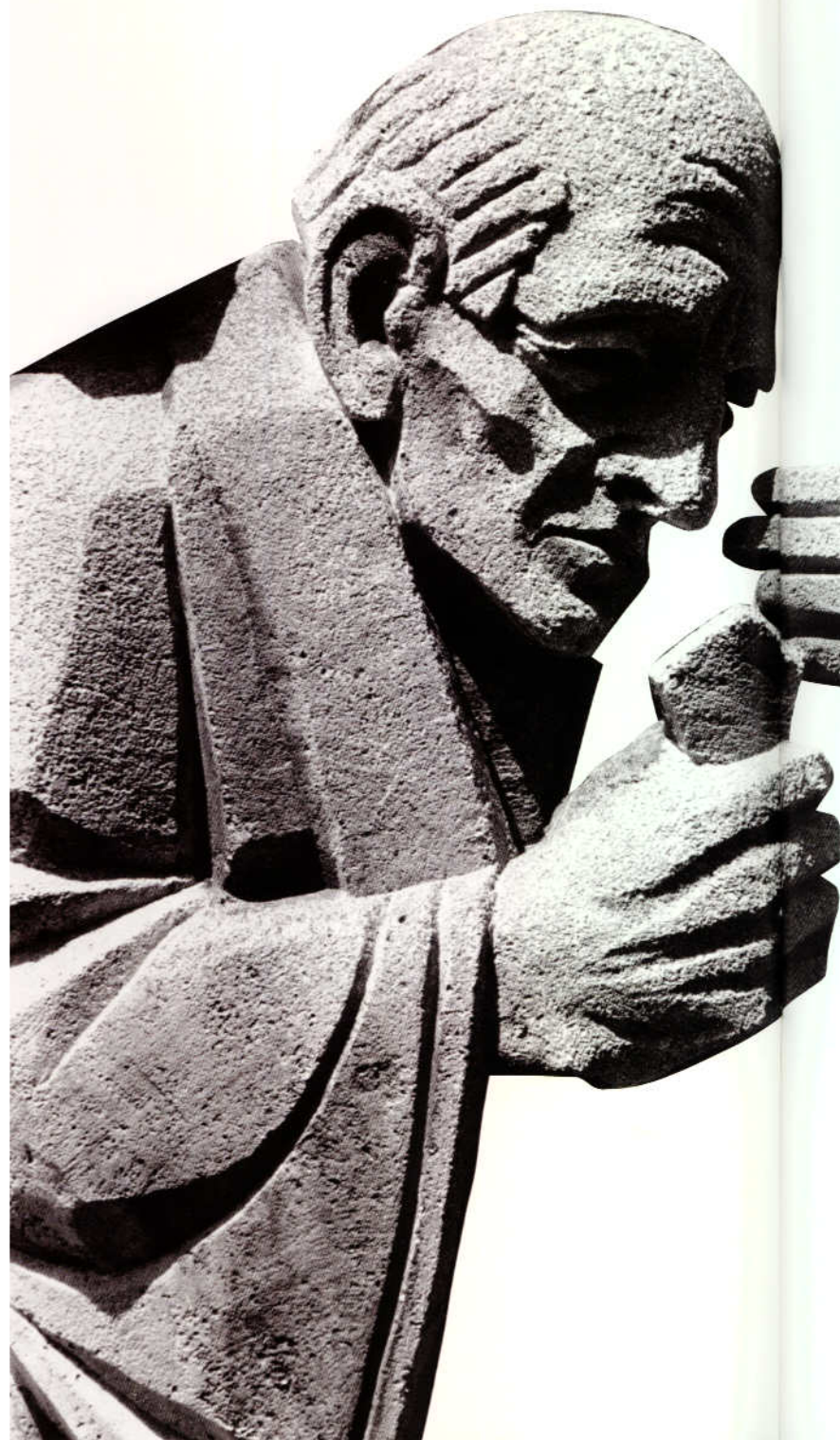
Table of Contents

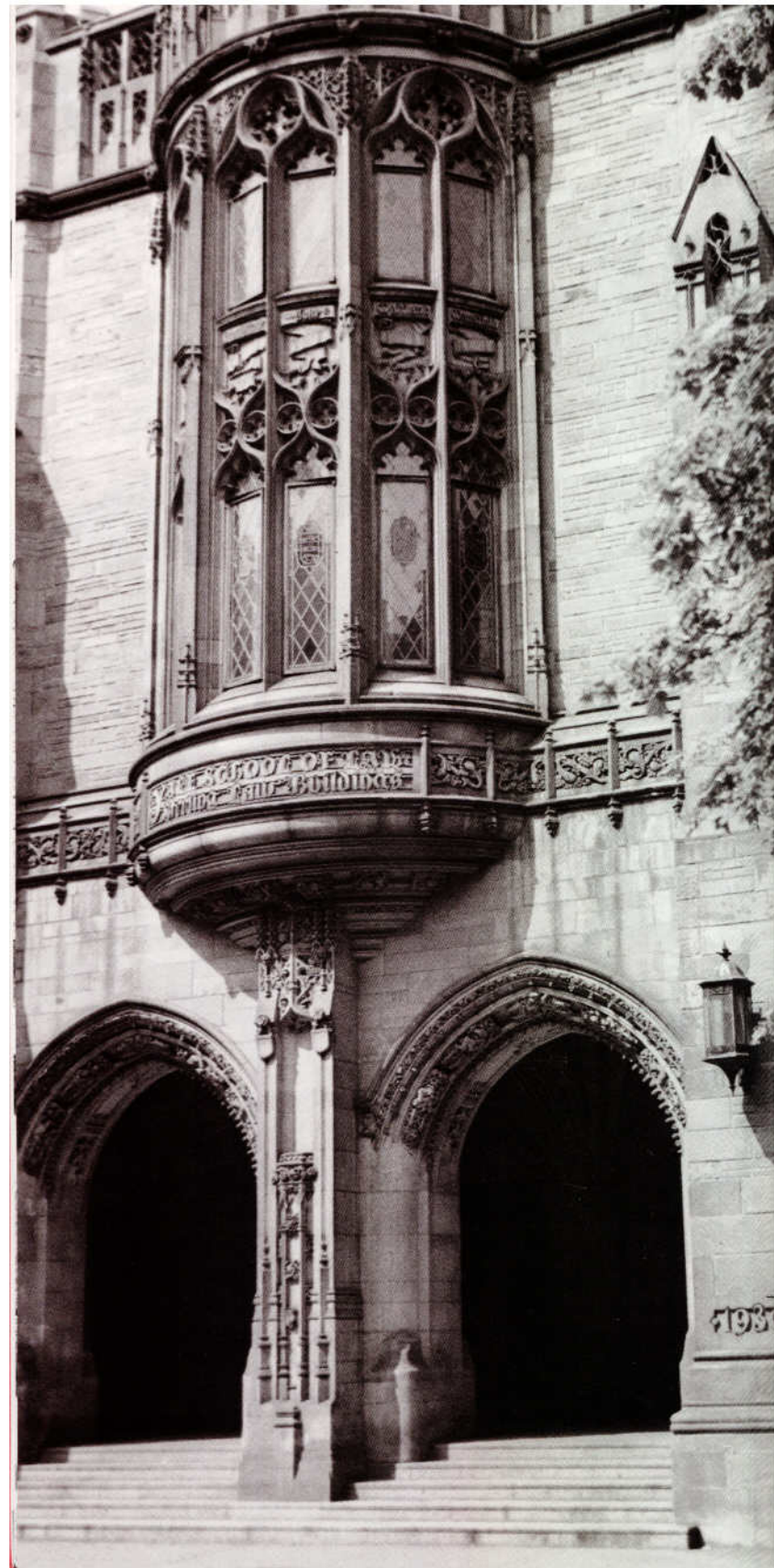
| | |
|---|----|
| The Arms of the Yale Law School | 1 |
| Introduction | 3 |
| Exterior | 5 |
| Main Floor Corridor | 23 |
| First Floor Classrooms, Offices, Courtroom and Faculty Dining Room | 25 |
| Auditorium | 27 |
| Dining Hall | 31 |
| Archway Leading from Dining Hall to Courtyard | 37 |
| Dean's Office | 39 |
| Main Staircase | 41 |
| Faculty Lounge | 45 |
| Library Reading Room | 47 |
| Courtyard | 53 |
| Sources and Additional Information | 58 |



The Arms incorporate, with slight modifications, elements from those of the three founders of the School. During the first decade of the nineteenth century, Seth Perkins Staples, B.A. 1797, started a law school and purchased and maintained a law library, which together became the Yale Law School. In 1842, Samuel J. Hitchcock, B.A. 1809, became the moving spirit of the School. Judge David Daggett, B.A. 1783, a judge of the Supreme Court of Errors of Connecticut, became lecturer in 1824 and Kent Professor of Law in Yale College in 1826, positions he held until 1847.

Mr. Staples is represented by silver staples, medieval in character, on a black field. Mr. Hitchcock is represented by an alligator on a green field, because his family emigrated to the British West Indies, where Jamaica was symbolized by an alligator. Judge Daggett is represented by a greyhound on a field of gold, because Doggett and Doget were early spellings of the name. The Arms were designed and executed by Theodore Sizer, Professor of the History of Art at Yale from 1927–1957, associate director and director of the Yale Art Gallery from 1929–1947, and University Pursuivant of Arms from 1962 until his death in 1967.





Introduction

The plan of a single building or group of buildings where law students might both live and work is modeled on the idea of the English Inns of Court. Long advocated by General Charles H. Sherrill, B.A. 1889, LL.B. 1891, M.A. 1892, and former president of the Yale Law School Association, the plan, under the careful leadership of Dean Thomas W. Swan, came to fulfillment when the estate of John W. Sterling, B.A. 1864, made a gift of \$5,000,000 to be used for this purpose.

Work began in August 1929, and the entire structure was completed in less than two years. The architectural firm was James Gamble Rogers, Incorporated, of New York and the builder was The Sperry and Treat Company of New Haven. The limestone figures and decorations were carved by Rene Chambellan; the handsome stained glass windows were designed by Henderson Brothers of New York, with Frederick Kurtz completing the series of judicial medallions for the main staircase; and the elegant wood carving that is seen throughout the building was created by the Irving & Casson-A.H. Davenport Corporation of Boston.

The design of the Sterling Law Buildings follows what is generally known as Collegiate Gothic. In this instance, however, it has been interpreted quite freely to include Norman, early renaissance and modern Gothic motifs, carried out with limestone trim, part seam-faced granite and special-sized brick, steel casements, leaded glass windows, textured slate and copper roofs. The buildings are embellished inside and out with stone sculpture, wood carvings, and stained glass medallions.

Extensive use has been made of symbolism in the sculptured stone, wood and stained glass throughout the School building and the dormitories. Among these, the following may be noted: judges and lawyers in costume; noted persons connected with events of legal import; officers of the law; symbols of the law; objects and instruments, both historical and modern, associated with the capture, trial, and punishment of criminals; buildings, such as the Inns of Court, associated with the law; symbols of law and justice; and symbols of legal codes of all ages.

Many of the stained glass medallions were copied from illustrations in *Les Cartes a Jouer*, a book depicting the history of playing cards from the fourteenth to the twentieth centuries. The cards represent the game of life and all the aspects of human psychology. Greed, justice, love, war, hate, sorrow, passion and temperance are but a few of the many themes portrayed in these medallions.

It is hoped that this guide to the ornamentation of the Sterling Law Buildings will impart a flavor of the humor, drama, whimsy, and majesty that is contained in the architecture and decoration of the Yale Law School.

So, look up, down and around and enjoy the treasures of these buildings. Whether as a visitor or a member of the law school community, you are surrounded by works of art produced by master craftsmen. While the Sterling Law Buildings are not museums, but rather functioning spaces for teaching, research, domicile and recreation, they represent some of the finest examples of Collegiate Gothic architecture in the country and are unique in their blending of different forms of decoration, ornamentation and design.

Enjoy them, use them and care for them, for they are physical expressions of the philosophy and spirit of the Yale Law School.



Exterior Wall Street

The following description of the exterior ornamentation of the Sterling Law Buildings begins at the main entrance at 127 Wall Street and proceeds, in the direction of High Street, around the building and back to the main entrance. Individual segments are identified from left to right.

1 Gothic Arches of Main Entrance Wall Street

Figures symbolic of personalities within the legal system

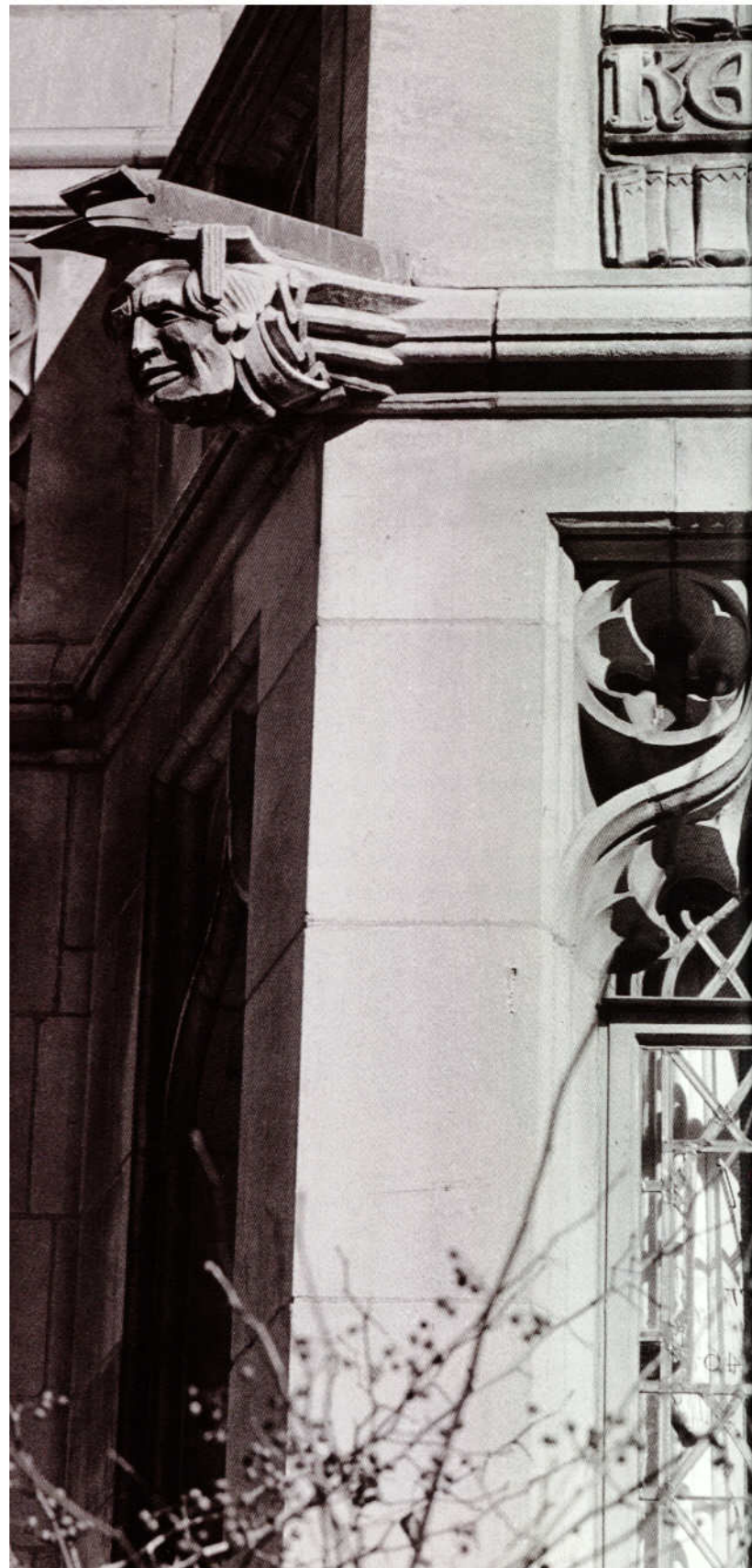
- ❖ Policeman apprehending a burglar
- ❖ Judge passing sentence upon a criminal
- ❖ Convict in stripes contemplating his crime
- ❖ Convict cracking a stone
- ❖ Burglar on a balcony
- ❖ Client as a goat with money bags
- ❖ Lawyer as a parrot
- ❖ Policeman with a club and handcuffs
- ❖ Judge passing sentence upon a criminal
- ❖ Burglar on a balcony

2 Above Front Arches and Beneath Large Second Floor Bay Window Wall Street

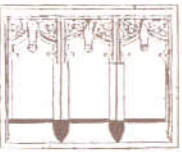
Inscription

YALE SCHOOL OF LAW
STERLING LAW BUILDINGS





Wall Street



3 Beneath Third Floor Bay Window Wall Street

Inscriptions *Preeminent Lawgivers and Legal Writers*

- ❖ Bracton ❖ Coke
- ❖ Justinian ❖ Maitland
- ❖ Blackstone ❖ Mansfield

4 Vaulted Arches of Main Entrance Wall Street

Symbols

- ❖ Laurel wreath
- ❖ Ball and chain
- ❖ Jailer's ring and keys

5 Over Doorways Leading from Porch into Law School Wall Street

Scenes

- ❖ Courtroom with judge asleep
- ❖ Schoolroom with pupils asleep

6 Finial Above Large Bay Window Wall and High Streets

Symbol

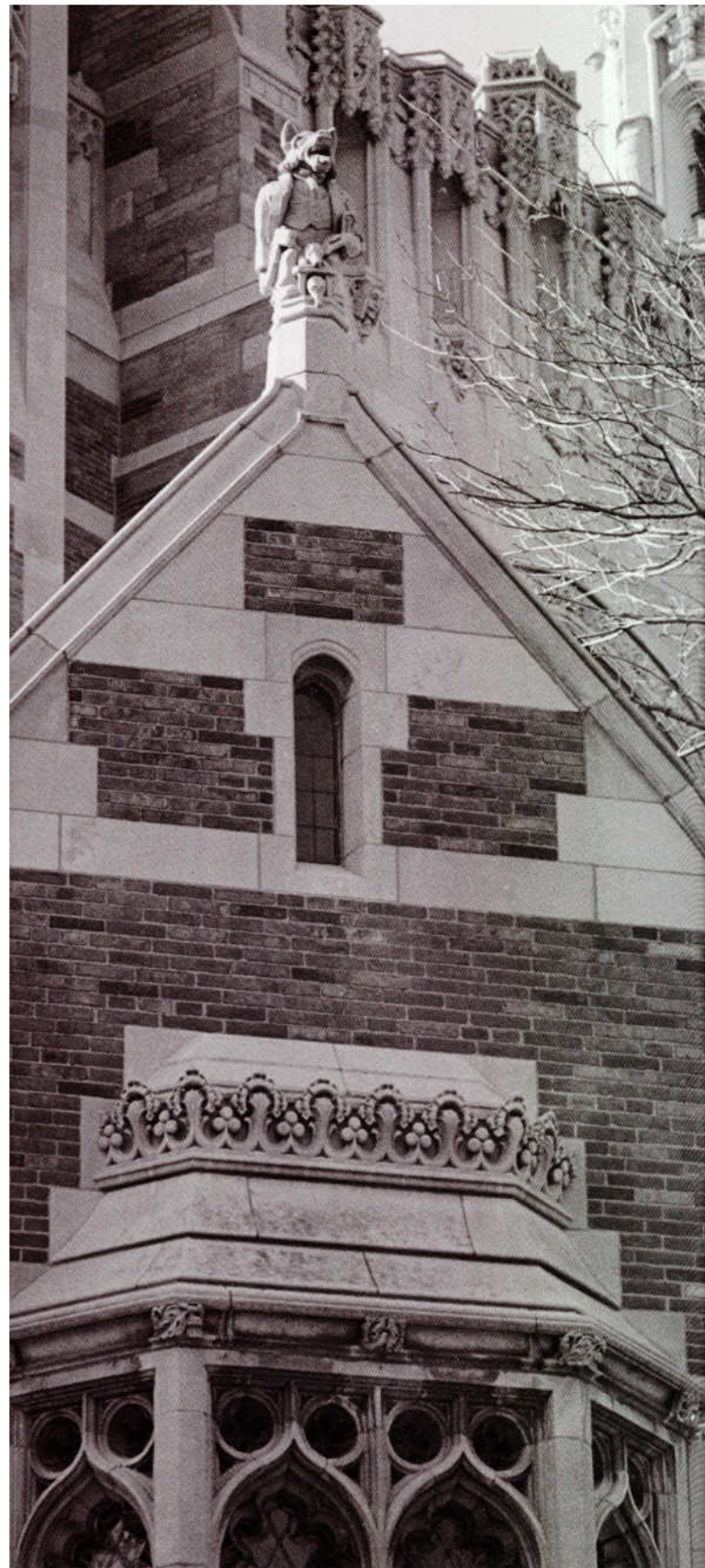
- ❖ Owl representing laws

7 Upper Corners of Large Bay Window Wall and High Streets

Symbols

- ❖ Gargoyle representing doctor of divinity
- ❖ Gargoyle representing doctor of law





Wall and High Streets



8 Encircling Large Bay Window Wall and High Streets

Inscriptions *Shapers of American Law*

- ❖ Baldwin ❖ Taft
- ❖ Kent ❖ Holmes
- ❖ Marshall

9 Second Floor Level *High Street*

Terra Cotta Heads

- ❖ Policeman ❖ Lawyer
- ❖ Prisoner ❖ Judge

10 Atop Low Gable *High Street*

Figures

- ❖ Figures done in lead on the top of a small tower are fashioned after Pegasus, a winged steed.

11 Canopied Niche Over Law School Entrance *High Street*

Inscription and Symbols

JUSTICE LAW
(with scales) (with owl)

12 Panel Over Door to Law School Entrance *High Street*

Scene

- ❖ Portrayal of a sleeping law student with his books piled high about him and cobwebs around his shoulders





High and Grove Streets



13 Finials On Gable Ends of Auditorium High and Grove Streets

Symbolic Figures

- ❖ Client as a goat with money bags
- ❖ Lawyer as a bulldog
- ❖ Lawyer as a wolf
- ❖ Client as a donkey
- ❖ Lawyer as a parrot

14 Under Bay Window of Auditorium (Halfway up Building) Corner of High and Grove Streets

Scene

- ❖ Prisoner in stocks

15 Framing Windows of Auditorium High and Grove Streets

Figures

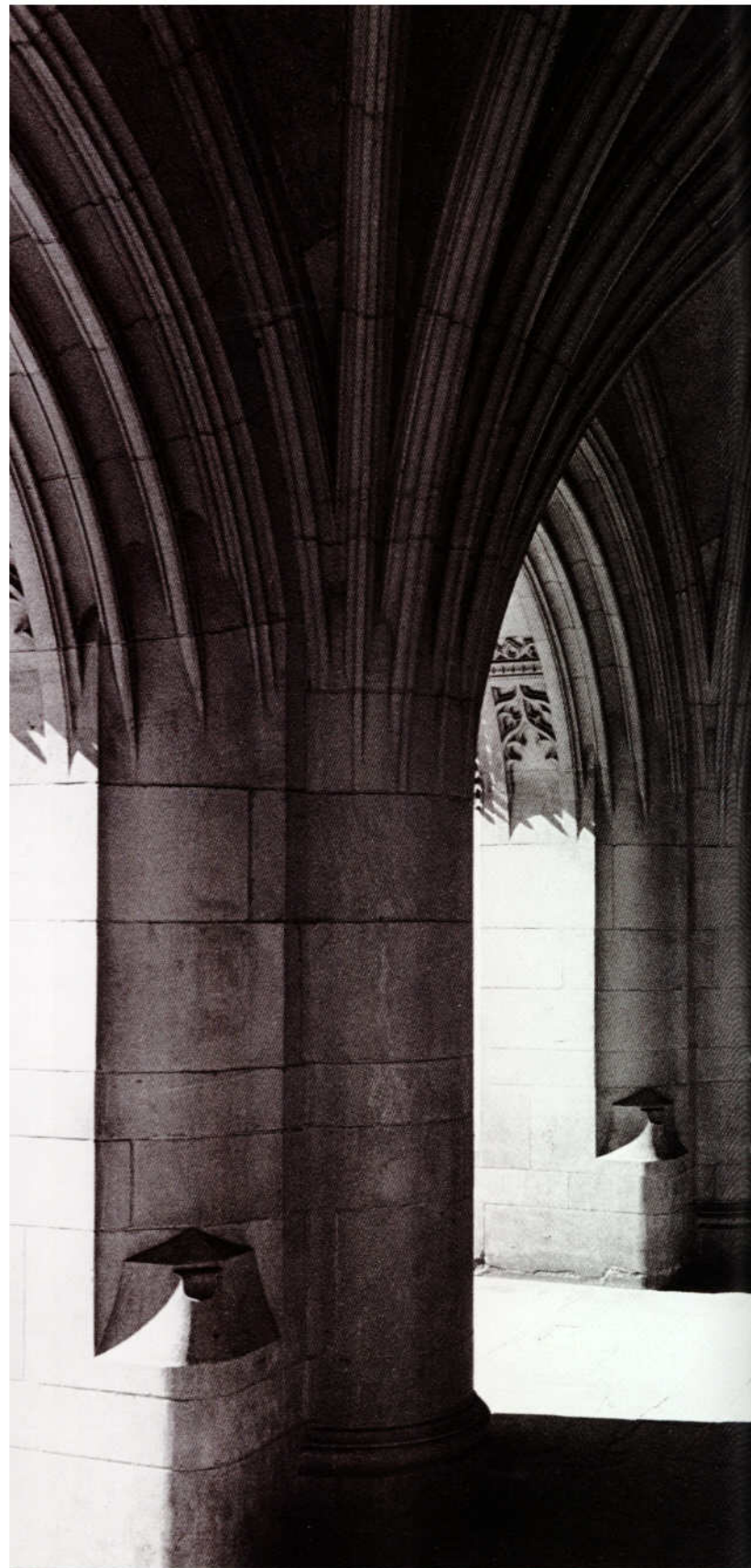
- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| ❖ Roman senator | ❖ Roman senator |
| ❖ Patriarch | ❖ Patriarch |
| ❖ Medieval king | ❖ Medieval king |
| ❖ Modern judge | ❖ Modern judge |

16 Between Arches Over Law School Entrance Grove Street

Figure

- ❖ Representation of Portia, posing as a lawyer in *The Merchant of Venice*





**17 Below Windows Over Law School Entrance
Grove Street**

Inscription

STERLING BUILDINGS
LAW

**18 Vaulted Arches of Law School Entrance
Grove Street**

Symbols

- ❖ Ball and chain
- ❖ Handcuffs

**19 High Finial of Building Near Law School Entrance
Grove Street**

Symbolic Figure

- ❖ Lawyer as bulldog

**20 Under Stone Balconies at Second Floor Level
Grove Street**

Figures

- ❖ Proponent and opponent are represented by a Puritan with a Bible and his adversary with a whiskey bottle and playing cards.



Grove Street



21 Under Window Sills at Third Floor Level Grove Street

Symbolic Figures

- ❖ Square-toed shoes
- ❖ Traffic light

22 Above Windows at Third Floor Level Grove Street

Symbolic Figures

- ❖ Policeman's nightstick
- ❖ Motorcycle wheels
- ❖ Gloves and whistle

23 Corner Buttress Near Arch Over Entrance to Dormitory Court Grove Street

Figure

- ❖ Eagle

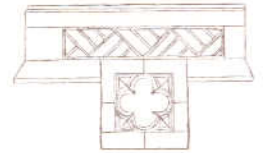
24 Either Side of Arch Over Entrance to Dormitory Court Grove Street

Symbolic Figure

- ❖ Scales of justice wrapped in red tape



Grove and York Streets



**25 Above Arch Over Entrance to
Dormitory Court Grove Street**

Figure

- ❖ Justice blindfolded by a jester in cap and bells

**26 Upon Arch Over Entrance to
Dormitory Court Grove Street**

Inscription

- ❖ Suggested by Professor Arthur L. Corbin
of the Yale Law School:

LAW IS A LIVING GROWTH, NOT A
CHANGELESS CODE

27 Above Three Bay Windows York Street

Municipal Seals

- ❖ The City of New Haven
- ❖ The United States
- ❖ The State of Connecticut

**28 Top of Buttress Corner of York and
Wall Streets**

Figure

- ❖ Detective with derby hat, gum shoes and
magnifying glass

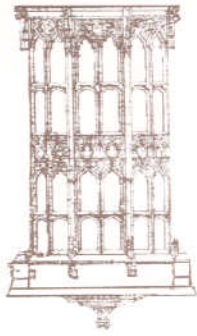


Wall Street

29 Beneath Projecting Bays Wall Street

Stone Heads

- ❖ Judge
- ❖ Thief with rope
- ❖ Woman
- ❖ Drunkard
- ❖ Policeman with nightstick
- ❖ Traffic officer
- ❖ Murderer
- ❖ Woman
- ❖ Thief with rope
- ❖ Police sergeant



30 Panels Beneath Third Floor Windows Wall Street

Scenes

- ❖ Ordeal by battle
- ❖ Ordeal by fire

31 Base of Balustrades Wall Street

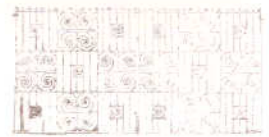
Symbols

- ❖ Woolsack
- ❖ Judge's gavel
- ❖ Judge's wig





Main Floor Corridor



Beginning at the Wall Street entrance to the School and continuing throughout the first floor, the exquisite ornamental woodwork is particularly noteworthy. Designed to provide a harmony and warmth in relation to the severity of stone, brick, glass and metal, the carvings of oak (from a Crown preserve area in England), honey pine and chestnut reflect the talent and vitality of master carvers and sculptors.

The main corridor woodwork is of unusual design, the carved top being adapted from the fifteenth-century choir stalls in the College of S. Orso near Milan, Italy. Proceeding along this corridor from Wall Street to Grove Street, one encounters three sets of leaded glass windows on the left-hand side. The first set depicts:

- ❖ Pilgrim
- ❖ Ordeal by water
- ❖ Medieval gentleman

The second set of stained glass medallions, selected from *The Book of Public Arms*, represents various armaments and their use. Pictured are:

- ❖ Sword
- ❖ Battle
- ❖ Grapple

The third set of windows shows:

- ❖ A caricature of Thomas Chitty, a special pleader and legal writer, surrounded by ponderous tomes
- ❖ King Solomon judging between the mothers
- ❖ The building at Litchfield, Connecticut where Judge Tapping Reeve founded the first law school in Connecticut





First Floor Classrooms and Offices

The stained glass medallions in the lecture halls and offices were copied from *Les Cartes a Jouer*. The colorful, medieval figures add humor, warmth and a touch of whimsy to the more public rooms of the building.

In an office behind the Student Lounge can be found two stained glass medallions representing the Colonial Seals of Virginia.

Courtroom

The leaded glass medallions of the windows are copied from *Les Cartes a Jouer* and represent Justice and the Law.

Faculty Dining Room

The six stained glass medallions are copied from *Les Cartes a Jouer*.



Auditorium



Stained glass medallions in the six sets of windows depict scenes from the early history of the thirteen original colonies. The seals of forty-eight states are also portrayed.

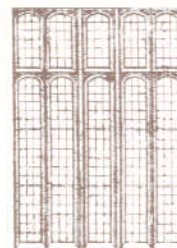
Beginning with the first window overlooking Grove Street, starting at the top row from left to right, and moving clockwise around the room, the scenes and seals are as follows:

- I**
 - 1 Vermont
 - 2 Rhode Island
 - 3 New Hampshire
 - 4 Indians smoking the peace pipe
 - 5 Judges' Cave
 - 6 William Penn with an Indian Chieftan
 - 7 Maine
 - 8 Connecticut
 - 9 Massachusetts
- II**
 - 10 Tennessee
 - 11 West Virginia
 - 12 Ohio
 - 13 Virginia
 - 14 Delaware
 - 15 Indiana
 - 16 New York
 - 17 Pennsylvania
 - 18 Kentucky
 - 19 Michigan
 - 20 New Jersey
 - 21 Maryland



- III 22 Alabama
 23 South Carolina
 24 Florida
 25 The hiding of the charter at Charter Oak
 26 The Dutch fort at Hartford
 27 The founding of New Amsterdam
 28 North Carolina
 29 Georgia
 30 Mississippi
- IV 31 Nebraska
 32 South Dakota
 33 North Dakota
 34 The Deerfield massacre
 35 Momauguin giving a deed of conveyance
 of New Haven to Theophilus Eaton and
 John Davenport
 36 The landing of the Mayflower
 37 Iowa
 38 Wisconsin
 39 Minnesota
- V 40 Oklahoma
 41 Wyoming
 42 Utah
 43 Texas
 44 Colorado
 45 Kansas
 46 New Mexico
 47 Illinois
 48 Arkansas

- 49 Missouri
 50 Louisiana
 51 Arizona
- VI 52 Nevada
 53 Oregon
 54 Washington
 55 The ride of Paul Revere
 56 Witchcraft in Salem
 57 The Boston Tea Party
 58 California
 59 Idaho
 60 Montana





Dining Hall

Combining richly carved woodwork, stained glass and stone ornamentation, the dining hall embodies the very best of the artisans and craftsmen who helped to create the Sterling Law Buildings.

Over a fireplace are two stone panels representing Justice and Law. Throughout the rest of the room are various representations of the Inns of Court and the Inns of Chancery, which originated in the late Middle Ages as legal societies that prepared candidates for, and controlled admission to, the English bar.

Beginning with the left-hand window overlooking the courtyard, starting at the top row from left to right, and moving clockwise around the room, the following scenes, symbols and themes are depicted:

- I
- 1 Crossed golden sheaves
- 2 Schotoki Taishi, first Japanese legislator
- 3 Seal of Furnivall's Inn
- 4 Alfred the Great
- 5 Seal of Barnard's Inn
- 6 Seal of Clifford's Inn
- 7 Confucius
- 8 Maat, Egyptian Goddess of Justice
- 9 Justice blindfolded by a jester
- II
- 10 Galileo before the Inquisition
- 11 Louis IX as a judge
- 12 Seal of Lincoln's Inn
- 13 Death of Socrates
- 14 Justinian and his court
- 15 Christ before Pilate
- 16 Judgment of Solomon
- 17 Court of the Druids
- 18 Curse upon Tara, the royal city of Irish King Diarmuid



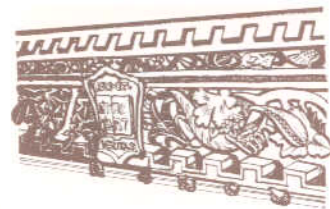
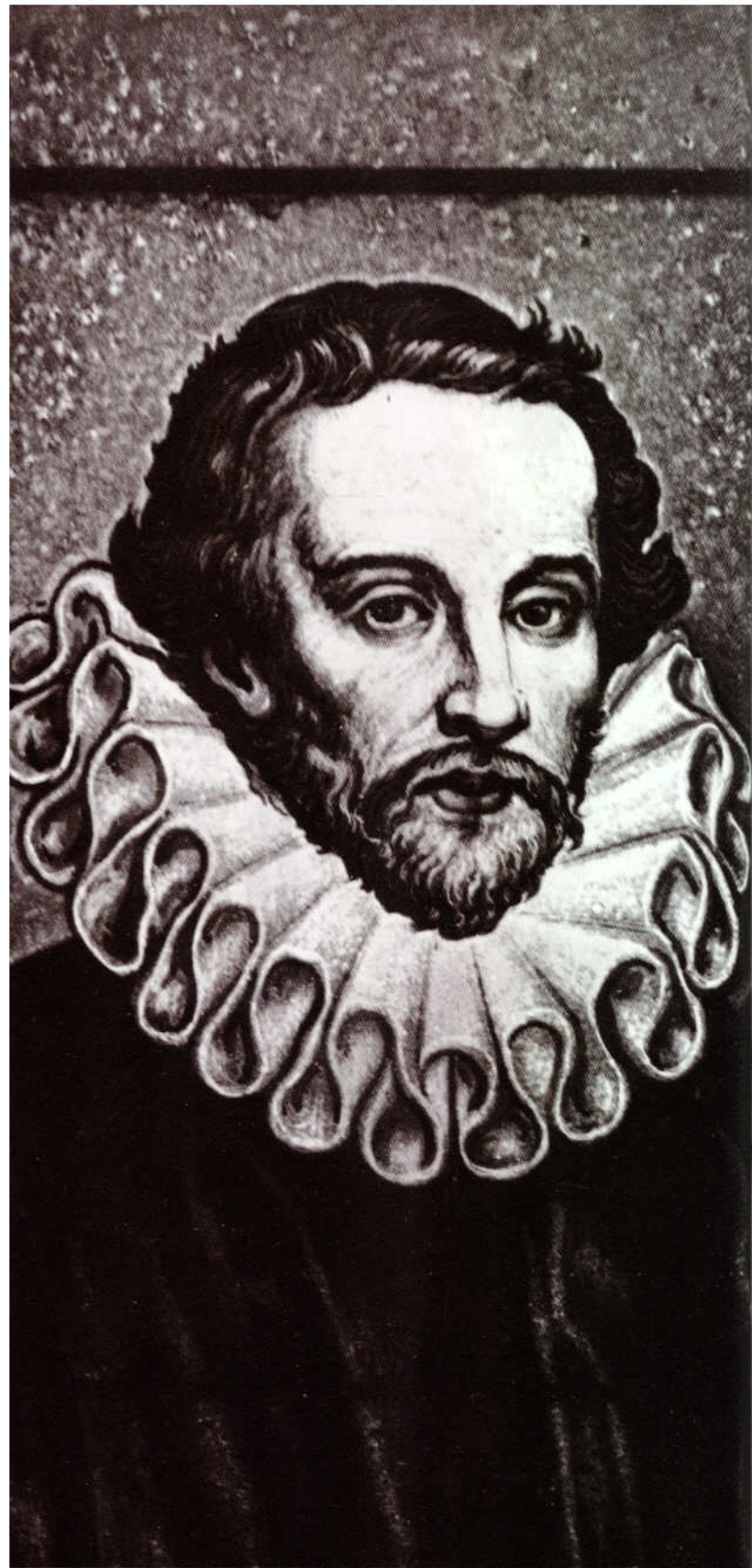
- III 19 Oka, Japanese judge
- 20 Charlemagne
- 21 Seal of New Inn
- 22 King John signing the Magna Carta
- 23 Manu, the Hindu Law Giver
- 24 Moses and his tablets
- 25 Napoleon receiving the code from Cambaceres
- 26 Seal of Lyon's Inn
- 27 Pope Innocent III
- IV 28 Seal of the Knights Templar
- 29 Inner Temple Court
- 30 Middle Temple Garden Gate
- V 31 Griffin
- 32 Number Five King's Bench Walk
- 33 Sergeant's Inn





- VI** 34 Old Temple Bar, reign
of Henry VII
- 35 Lyon's Inn
- VII** 36 Passage between Essex
and Brick
- 37 Goldsmith's Tomb
- VIII** 38 Porch of the Church
- 39 Temple Church
- IX** 40 Middle Temple Lane
- 41 Middle Temple Library
- X** 42 Middle Temple Hall
- XI** 43 Seal of Inner Temple
- XII** 44 Seal of Middle Temple
- XIII** 45 Great Hall at Karnak
- 46 Hall of Justice at Nineva
- 47 Westminster Hall
- 48 Roman Forum
- 49 Seal of Gray's Inn



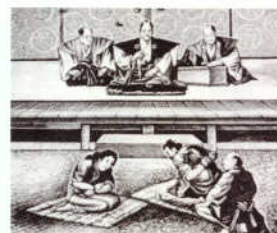


- XIV** 50 Cross-examination
in old Japan
- XV** 51 Innerius, Professor of Law at Bologna
- 52 Dinner at Middle Temple Court
- 53 Sir Edward Coke, Chief Justice of King's
Bench and Common Pleas, 1606–1616;
author of the *Institutes on the common law*
- 54 Doctor and students
- 55 Vicarius, papal legate
- XVI** 56 Seal of Staple Inn

Archway Leading from Dining Hall to Courtyard

Three stained glass medallions over the arch
represent:

- 1 Hanging
- 2 Man in stocks
- 3 Examination under torture



Charles
Edward
Clark
Dean 1929
~1939~

Dean's Office



Begin with the first set of windows to the left, overlooking High Street, and move clockwise around the room.

Starting with the top row and looking left to right, the subject matter of the first set of windows is medieval ordeals:

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1 Ordeal by pillory | 4 Ordeal by flogging |
| 2 Ordeal by brank | 5 Ordeal by water |
| 3 Ordeal by battle | 6 Ordeal by fire |

The stained glass medallions in the second set of windows overlooking High Street identify prominent administrators and professors of the School:

- 7 Wesley N. Hohfeld, Professor, 1914–1918
- 8 Simeon Eben Baldwin, Professor, 1869–1919
- 9 Francis Wayland, Dean, 1873–1903
- 10 Henry Wade Rogers, Dean, 1903–1916
- 11 Thomas W. Swan, Dean, 1916–1927
- 12 Robert M. Hutchins, Dean, 1927–1929

The ten medallions in the window overlooking Wall Street depict:

- 13 Hendrie Hall, home of the School from 1895–1931
- 14 Charles Edward Clark, Dean, 1929–1939
- 15 Heublein's Cafe, second home of the School, which was located above the cafe in the Leffingwell Building
- 16 Ashbel Green Gulliver, Dean, 1940–1946
- 17 Home of Judge James Gould, joint proprietor and instructor at the Litchfield Law School from 1798–1820; sole director until 1833
- 18 The Litchfield Law School, founded by Judge Tapping Reeve in 1774
- 19 Wesley Alba Sturgis, Dean, 1946–1954
Louis Halperin Pollak, Dean, 1965–1970
- 20 Harry Shulman, Dean, 1954–1955
Abraham S. Goldstein, Dean, 1970–1975
- 21 Eugene Victor Rostow, Dean, 1955–1965
Harry H. Wellington, Dean, 1975–1985
- 22 The Litchfield Law School under Judge Gould

Main Staircase

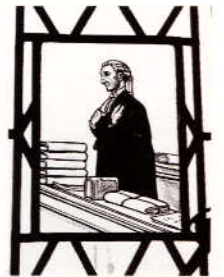
The leaded glass windows on the first and second floor landings contain copies of famous caricatures of English judges and chancellors, drawn by Spy, Ape and Kapp and originally published in English magazines.

On the first floor landing, starting with the left-hand side, are the following:

- 1 Lord Westbury
- 2 Lord Monk Button
- 3 Rufus Isaacs
- 4 Justice Farwell
- 5 Robert Collier
- 6 Baron Hewart of Buiy
- 7 Sergeant Ballantine
- 8 Ernest Pollack

On the second floor landing, starting with the top row at the left-hand corner as one faces the windows, the following caricatures are depicted:

- 9 Lord Hatherly
- 10 Vernon Harcourt
- 11 M.P., Viscount Finley of Nairn
- 12 The Rt. Hon. John Denison
- 13 Henry Sayard
- 14 Lord Chancellor Haldane





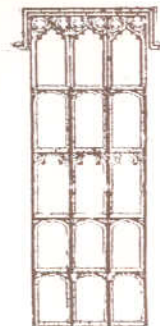
- 15 Robert Reid
- 16 Mr. Justice Ivory

The second row, starting from the left-hand side:

- 17 Arthur Kekewick
- 18 Lord Penzance
- 19 Sir Frederick Pollock
- 20 Martimes Steyn
- 21 Sir James Stickling
- 22 Henry Dickins
- 23 Lord Chief Justice Cockburn
- 24 Alfred Tennyson

The bottom row, starting from the left:

- 25 Professor Robin Ellis
- 26 Justice Matthews of the Commercial Court
- 27 Judge Bovill
- 28 John Compton Lawrence
- 29 John Cumming MacDonna
- 30 Edward Widdington Byrne
- 31 William Gladstone
- 32 Sir Edward Marshall-Hall, K.C.



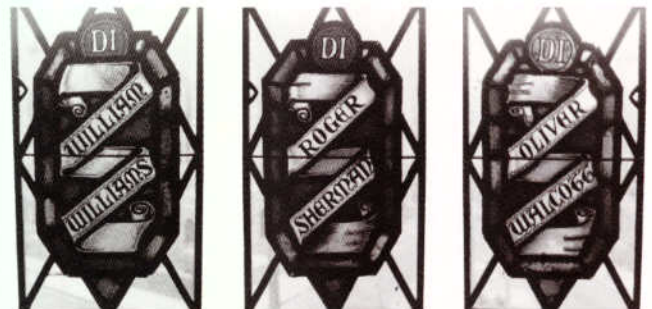
Faculty Lounge

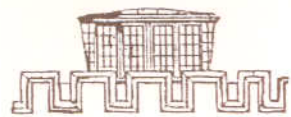


Six window medallions bear the names of the men from the State of Connecticut who signed the Declaration of Independence and the United States Constitution. (Roger Sherman signed both documents.)

Facing the windows, and reading from left to right, one finds the following names:

- 1 Oliver Wolcott (spelled as Walcott)
- 2 William Williams
- 3 William Samuel Johnson
- 4 Roger Sherman
- 5 Samuel Huntington
- 6 Roger Sherman





Over the entrance is the inscription "Prudentis est Petere Fontes," quoting the advice of Lord Coke, in the preface to the third part of his *Reports*, that "it is wise to go to the sources."

The main reading room combines symbolic limestone carving, oak woodwork, stained glass and ornamental ceiling decoration to produce a majestic space 212 feet long and 36 feet wide, rising 39 feet from floor to ceiling.

Running along High Street are eleven windows, 21 feet high and 9 feet wide. Similarly, along High Street is a series of elaborately carved corbels alternately representing the themes of transportation, domestic relations, the arts and religion.

Transportation depicts Neptune's head with a ship behind it on one side of the corbel, and the head of Mercury and the winged wheel on the opposite side.

The Arts are represented by the head of an artist with pallet and brushes in the background on one side, and the head of a writer with ink pot and quill in the background on the other.

Domestic Relations depicts a man's head and a loaf of twisted bread on one side, and a woman's head and a child on the other.

Religion shows the head of Moses with tablets of stone on one side, and the head of Christ with the Cross in the background on the other.

The end corbels symbolize:

Agriculture, which is represented by a peasant's head with plough in the background.

Industry, which is represented by a laborer's head with cogwheels in the background.

The lower parts of the main corbels portray a lawyer as a bulldog, as a wolf, as a parrot, and as a ram. The lower parts of the end corbels show a judge as an owl and as an English Chief Justice.

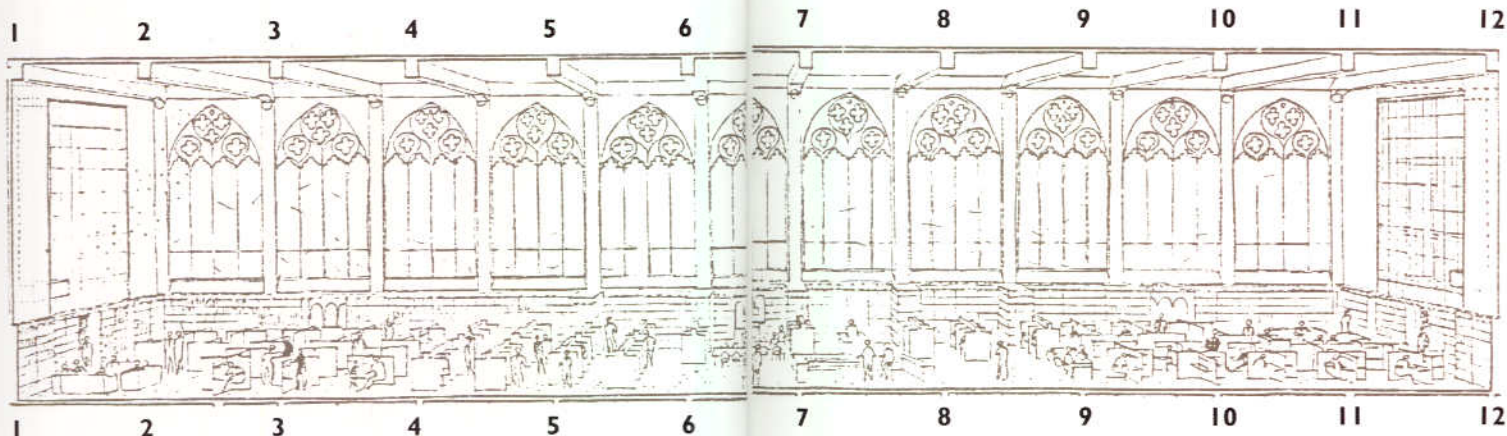




Window Side East

| | | | |
|--------------------|---|----|--------------------|
| Industry | 1 | 7 | Domestic Relations |
| Transportation | 2 | 8 | Arts |
| Domestic Relations | 3 | 9 | Religion |
| Arts | 4 | 10 | Transportation |
| Religion | 5 | 11 | Domestic Relations |
| Transportation | 6 | 12 | Agriculture |

The ceiling of the reading room has been treated with polychrome on plaster beams. The distinctive design was carried out in oil paint with a flat tempera surface by George Davidson in a style reminiscent of the ceiling in the Palazzo Chiaramonte, at Palermo, Sicily, circa 1380.



Wall Side West

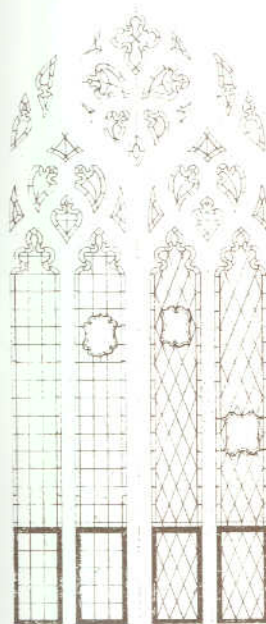
| | | | |
|--------------------|---|----|--------------------|
| Agriculture | 1 | 7 | Arts |
| Religion | 2 | 8 | Domestic Relations |
| Arts | 3 | 9 | Transportation |
| Domestic Relations | 4 | 10 | Religion |
| Transportation | 5 | 11 | Arts |
| Religion | 6 | 12 | Industry |



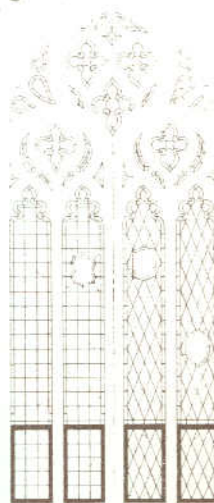
The subjects of the fifty-two stained glass medallions typify some of the circumstances of modern life which involve the law.

Beginning with the window overlooking Grove Street, starting at the top row from left to right, and moving clockwise around the room, the medallions depict:

- I** 1 Bank teller's window
- 2 Broker's office
- 3 Typewriter
- 4 Gas reservoir
- 5 Dynamo
- 6 Modern printing press
- 7 Radio towers
- 8 Telegraph lines on poles
- 9 Fishing smack
- 10 Reaper
- II** 11 Prison interior
- 12 Divorce
- III** 13 Funeral
- 14 Lawyer with client
- 15 Christening scene
- 16 Marriage scene
- IV** 17 Old hand press
- 18 Moving picture machine
- V** 19 Traffic light
- 20 Surveyor at work
- 21 Student burning midnight oil
- 22 Mounted policeman
- VI** 23 Irrigation ditch
- 24 Wheat elevator
- VII** 25 Prison exterior
- 26 Church interior
- 27 Law court interior
- 28 Hague Peace Palace



- VIII** 29 Oil well
- 30 Coal mine bore
- IX** 31 Cement mixer
- 32 Steam shovel
- 33 Crane in factory
- 34 Skyscraper
- X** 35 Fire engine
- 36 House on fire
- XI** 37 Stone crusher
- 38 Communications tower
- 39 Paving machine
- 40 Tractor
- XII** 41 Revenue cutter and rum runner
- 42 Battleship
- XIII** 43 Trolley car
- 44 Railroad train
- 45 Automobiles in collision
- 46 Airplane
- 47 Dirigible
- 48 Pack horses
- 49 Four-horse truck
- 50 Ox cart
- 51 Ship at sea
- 52 Ship at pier





Courtyard



Pass through the iron gates at Wall Street and into a cloister.

To your right is a brick wall with oak doors that open into the School. On the left, the walkway passes under a hexagonal structure with a domed slate tile roof and past a Gothic arched doorway flanked by small windows.

At the cloister's center on the left-hand side is a grand arched opening into the courtyard. On the right-hand side, elegantly carved doors enter onto a short flight of stairs leading to the School's main corridor.

At the cloister's end stands a twin to the first hexagonal structure. All three openings lead to the courtyard.

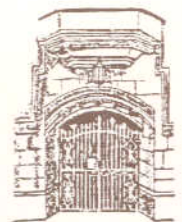
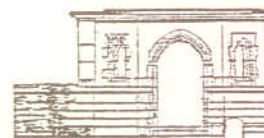
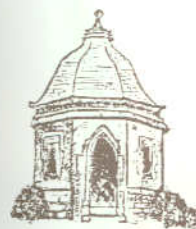
In the center of the courtyard is a low, two-story structure containing six furnished suites for visitors. This building is arranged to create three courts within the quadrangle: a large one between it and the School building, and two smaller ones on the upper level. The view from the School into these courts, with the various roof levels appearing over the guest suites, encompasses most of the Collegiate Gothic motifs in one panorama.

Standing in the courtyard facing the guest suites, look to your left at the south wall of the building fronting Wall Street and move in a clockwise direction to locate the following:

I Over Doorway to Dormitory Building Fronting Wall Street

Stone Figures

❖ Policeman shooting at thief





**2 Tympanum Over Doorway of Upper
Courtyard Dormitory Building
Wall Street Court**

Scene

- ❖ Patrol boat after a rum runner

**3 Above Second Floor Window
of Guest Suites**

Symbol

- ❖ Charter Oak

4 Finial Above Guest Suites

Symbolic Figure

- ❖ Judge as a bulldog

**5 Corner of Guest Suites
Grove Street Court**

Figure

- ❖ Executioner with head of victim

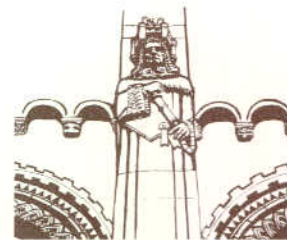
**6 Archway of Upper Courtyard
Grove Street Court**

Inscription and Figure

- ❖ Quotation from Mr. Justice Holmes

THE LIFE OF THE LAW
HAS NOT BEEN LOGIC,
IT HAS BEEN EXPERIENCE

- ❖ Mosaic panel of law





7 Large Stone Figure at West End of North Wall

Figure

- ❖ English judge

8 Buttresses of North Wall

Figures

- ❖ Law student
- ❖ American judge
- ❖ English judge
- ❖ Barrister

9 Stone Cornice at East End of North Wall

Symbolic Figure

- ❖ Snail, representing the speed with which the law works

10 Above Doorway at East End of North Wall

Figure

- ❖ Hebrew scroll of law

11 Above Two Large Bay Windows of Law School Building

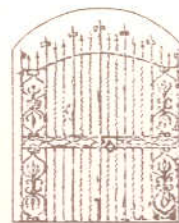
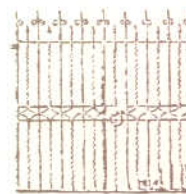
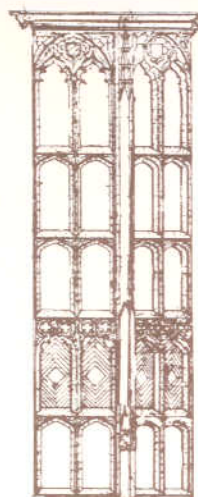
Figures

- ❖ Puritan
- ❖ Indian

12 Panel Over Archway Entrance to Law School Building from Courtyard

Scene

- ❖ Momauguin giving deed of New Haven to Theophilus Eaton



Sources and Additional Information



The following sources will provide further details and information about many of the people, themes and characters that are identified in this guide, although space constraints have precluded an in-depth discussion.

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